It would be evident from the above that there was an increase under all the Heads of crime mentioned above except '406 IPC' in 1995 as compared with the position obtaining in 1994.

During the first six months of the year 1996, as compared with the latter half of the year 1995, there is a decline in the number of cases registered under the Heads—'Dowry death', '406 IPC', '498-A IPC', 'Dowry Prohibition Act' and 'Eve teasing' and a rise in the number of cases under the Heads—'Rape', 'Molestation' and 'Kidnapping/abduction'.

Sizeable increase in population, rapid urbanisation, changes in social and cultural attitudes of the people and emphasis on registration of crime are among the reasons for the increase in crime in general.

(c) and (d) The set up created for handling crime against women has been strengthened from time to time. Keeping in view the workload, the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Crime Against Women Cell, Nanakpura has submitted a proposal to the Delhi Police Headquarters for augmenting the strength of the Crime Against Women Cell, Nanakpura as well as the District Crime (Women) Cells.

Extradition treaty with gulf countries

*288. SHRI K.R. MALKANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Dawood Ibrahim, Tiger Memon and other key accused in the Bombay blast case are yet to be nabbed;

(b) whether most of them are living in Gulf countries;

(c) whether we have failed to get them because we have no extradition treaty with these countries; and

(d) the reasons for not having such a treaty with all Gulf countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (d) 164 persons accused in the Bombay bomb blast case have already been arrested. 33 accused are still absconding including Dawood Ibrahim and Tiger Memon. Reliable reports are regularly being received from security agencies that a number of absconding accused are hiding in the Gulf and move from one city to the other in the Gulf including Dubai.

Government is actively pursuing with Government of UAE for finalising an Extradition Treaty. The Indian draft is being examined by UAE authorities. The existence of Extradition Treaty would greatly assist in completion of legal and other procedures required to be completed before a person can be extradited.

Negotiations for signing of Extradition Treaties is a bilateral process which requires approval of both the Governments concerned. Government of India is currently discussing Extradition Treaty arrangements with UAE, Oman and Bahrain in the Gulf.

Suspension of Work of National Highways in Rajasthan

*289. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that due to inadequate funds allotted to the State of Rajasthan many National Highways are in a dilapidated condition and repairing work has been suspended there;

(b) the total demand made by the Government of Rajasthan under Maintenance Grants and the amount till date provided to the State during the current financial year;

(c) whether the Government of Rajasthan had requested to declare (i) Bikaner—Merta—Ajmer—Bhilwara—

Chittorgarh—Ratlam — Indore (from NH-15 to NH—3) and (ii) Gurgaon—Alwar—Sariska—Dausa—Sawai Madhopur—Shivpuri as National Highways;

(d) if so, the action taken thereon so far; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI T.G. VENKATRAMAN): (a) Even though the inadequacy of resources has affected the proper upkeep of National Highways, including those in the State of Rajasthan, all efforts are being made to keep them intraffic worthy condition within the available resources.

(b) The requirement of funds for the maintenance of National Highways is worked out as per established norms. However, the availability of resources is much below the requirements. During the current financial year, an amount of Rs. 460 lacs has been released so far.

(c) to (e) Yes, Sir. However, on account of resource constraints, it has not been possible to declare these roads as National Highways.

Exchange of Enclaves Between India and Bangladesh

*290. DR. D. VENKATESWAR RAO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister of West Bengal has sent a proposal to the Central Government for immediate exchange of enclaves between India & Bangladesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are about 130 Indian enclaves within the Bangladesh territory and over 90 Bangladeshi enclaves in the Indian side;

(d) whether Government are considering the proposal; and

(e) if so, by when the proposal is likely to be considered and whether Bangladesh Government has been consulted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Shri Jyoti Basu, Chief Minister of West Bengal had written to the previous Prime Minister Shri P.V. Narasimha Rao by letter dated 7 February 1996 on the implementation of the Indo-Bangladesh Land Boundary Agreement, 1974 and exchange of enclaves with Bangladesh.

(c) As per information available, there are 119 exchangeable Indian enclaves in Bangladesh and 72 Bengladesh exchangeable enclaves in India.

(d) and (e) The exchange of enclaves is directly linked to and will necessarily follow the demarcation of boundary with Bangladesh. The demarcation of about 41 kilometres of the Indo-Bangladesh land boundary is yet to be completed. Government propose to complete the task of demarcation of the boundary with Bangladesh with the cooperation of the concerned State Governments.

UN-Convention Against Torture

*291. SHRIMATI VEENA VERMA:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SAMBHAJIRAO SHINDE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the UN-Convention against torture and inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment has not yet been adopted by India and other developing countries, even after a decade of its adoption by the United Nations;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far for adoption of the said UN-Convention, and the reasons for the delay in adoption thereof; and

(c) whether it finds a place in the Minimum Common Programme of Government?